

# The Illinois Intelligencer.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace....Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

NO 17]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, MARCH 4, 1968

[VOL. CL

\*\*\* This is a simulated edition of the Illinois Intelligencer, a newspaper published at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the closing territorial and early statehood days. Typographic and makeup follow that of the original Illinois Intelligencer as closely as possible.

## Dispute

*Pro-Slavery Forces Hoped to Win Illinois by Amending Its 1818 Constitution*

### NOT SUBMITTED TO VOTERS

*Logan and McClernand Tipped the Scales for the Union During the Civil War*

Illinoisans lived for 30 years—1818 to 1848—under a state constitution which was not submitted to the people in referendum. It was written by locally elected members of a convention and was approved by Congress, however. And, despite its many shortcomings, the new State got off to a good start.

The congressional enabling act, which set forth the various steps required of Illinois Territory before statehood would be granted, provided for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

That election was held July 6, 7, and 8, 1818. The delegates met in Kaskaskia August 3 and completed their work August 26.

As stated by John Moses in his monumental work, *Illinois, Historical and Statistical*, "it was not yet deemed advisable to place too much power in the hands of the people—they were not even permitted a voice in the adoption of their fundamental law, no provision being made for the submission of the constitution to popular ratification or rejection. Neither were the constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, or Tennessee, nor indeed, subsequently those of any slave-state submitted to the people. The first constitution thus ratified was that of Maine in 1820, and the precedent thus established was followed by Michigan in 1837, Iowa in 1845, Wisconsin in 1847, and indeed by all of the free states admitted since that time."

Slavery was the dominant issue in the campaign for election of convention delegates and continued as the basic issue in the convention's deliberations. Few issues of the *Intelligencer* failed, during the campaign or during the meetings of the convention, to carry articles, pro or con, written by leading men in the territory who signed their letters with names such as Candor, Common Sense, An Old Farmer, Caution, and Anticipator.

That slavery figured so largely in the election of delegates and in the convention's deliberations is understandable. It had been introduced into the area by the French, who controlled what is now Illinois from 1673 to 1763. The institution was left undisturbed by the succeeding English occupancy which was terminated by George Rogers Clark in 1778 with his capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. It wasn't until 1787, when what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi river, was organized by the American government as the Northwest Territory that slavery was prohibited. Even then, that prohibition was generally circumvented. After Illinois became a separate territory in 1812 its legislature adopted an indentured servant act which, in effect, continued slavery.

It should be recalled that the bulk of Illinoisans in territorial days were southern in origin and, residing as most of them did in an area that reaches as far South as Newport News, Va., had remained attuned to southern traditions and practices.

There were those who were in vigorous opposition to slavery, however. Among them was the youthful Daniel Pope Cook, whose Kaskaskia newspaper, the *Western Intelligencer* (subsequently known as the *Illinois Intelligencer*) was the chief sponsor of statehood. Another was Edward Coles, an educated and aristocratic Virginian who was visiting in Kaskaskia at the time the constitutional convention was in session. He had served as President Madison's secretary. While visiting Kaskaskia he determined to become a resident of the new state, selecting Edwardsville in Madison County as his future home. A slave holder by inheritance, he was opposed to the institution and upon removal from Virginia to Illinois he gave his slaves freedom. Four years later, in 1822, he succeeded Shadrach Bond as Governor of Illinois and did much, at that time, to thwart renewed efforts of the state's pro-slavery element to amend the constitution of 1818 in a manner which would have permitted slavery.

As stated by Solon Buck, author of the centennial publication titled *Illinois in 1818* (which has only recently been reprinted for the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, by the University of Illinois Press)—

"The article (in the Constitution of 1818) on slavery as a whole is not easy to interpret. It would seem to have been the purpose of the convention to make Illinois ultimately a free state and to wipe out the territorial indenture system for the future, but to interfere in no way with existing property rights in slaves or indentured servants. The only vestige of the indenture system left was the right to bind negroes 'while in a state of perfect freedom, and on condition of a bona fide consideration' to serve for not to exceed one year, and such indentures were to be valid only if made within the state."

As Buck noted, the action of the convention has many times been hailed as an

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## HANCOCK COUNTY

*Indians, Fur Traders, and Fort Edward Were Here in 1818*

### MORMONS SETTLED AT NAUVOO

*Lincoln Spoke in Carthage; His Consins Are Buried Nearby*

In 1818 the area that became Hancock County was a wilderness of prairie bordered by hardwood timber along the Mississippi and LeMoine rivers. Sauk and Fox Indians lived in villages along the rivers. A few French traders were at the Head of the Rapids (Nauvoo) and at the Foot of the Rapids (Warsaw), and trails led from both places to Fort Creve Coeur (Peoria). About 1803 an Indian Agency was established at the Head of the Rapids, with William Ewing employed to teach the Indians agriculture. The agency was housed in what is now the log portion of the Joseph Smith homestead, a historic landmark in Nauvoo. Dennis Julian lived on the Nauvoo site from 1805 to 1819, according to a deed dated 1819, recorded in Book 5, page 425.

During the War of 1812 Fort Edwards was built, in 1814, on the promontory facing the mouth of the Des Moines river. A monument at the north side of Warsaw marks the site. Zachary Taylor, later President, was commanding officer. In 1818 a government "factory" for trade with Indians was established here. Russell Farnham, later a trader for the Astor company, lived here, and a small settlement grew up around the fort, reported "on good authority" to contain 70 persons when a census was taken in 1818 to see if

neighbors developed, and there was also dissection among the Mormons. Leaders opposed to Joseph Smith, the prophet, started a rival newspaper, *The Expositor*. Smith, as mayor of Nauvoo, and the city council ordered the press destroyed. Its proprietors had Smith arrested on a charge of treason. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were placed in the jail at Carthage June 26, 1844. The next afternoon a mob gathered and killed the two Smiths.

Although both the *Nauvoo Neighbor* and the *Warsaw Signal*, an anti-Mormon newspaper, urged their readers to refrain from violence and keep within the law, disturbances continued. Lieutenant Franklin Worrell of the Carthage Grays was shot from ambush September 16, 1845, about nine miles east of Warsaw. Brigham Young decided that the Mormons could find no peace in Illinois and in 1846-48 organized the exodus to Utah.

In 1849 a committee from a French socialistic group, the Commune Icarie, came from Texas to Nauvoo seeking a new location. They bought up much of the Mormon property in Nauvoo and moved in. Their idealistic attitude aroused no local resentment, but the colony succumbed to internal dissension. Too many artists and artisans; too few farmers and wood choppers was the verdict of those who remained behind when those who wanted to continue the communal experiment moved on to Corning, Iowa.

Lincoln practiced law here as early as 1839 when he defended William Frain, the only man ever hanged in Hancock County. Lincoln spoke on the courthouse lawn October 22, 1858, during his senatorial campaign. A boulder placed by the Shadrack Bond Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, marks the spot in Carthage. Close relatives of Lincoln, including a cousin also named Abraham,



From "Yesterdays," by Virginia Wilcox Ivins  
FORT EDWARDS

Illinois had the population of 40,000 required to become a state.

At that time all of northern Illinois was included in Madison County, but in 1825 eight counties were set off, including Hancock County with its present boundaries. It was attached to Adams County until it had the required population of 350. On the first Monday in August, 1829, a meeting was held at Fort Edwards to elect three commissioners, a sheriff, and a coroner. The next day the commissioners elected Wesley Williams as county clerk. Venus, now part of Nauvoo, was laid out in 1829 on land bought by Captain White for 200 sacks of corn. In 1832 Montebello was laid out along the rapids, north of Hamilton. Court sessions were held at all these settlements until the legislature appointed William Gilman and Scott Riggs, surveyors to fix the geographical center of the county and lay out a town there, which they named Carthage. A log courthouse was built and in 1839 a brick courthouse and a stone jail were constructed.

During the 1930's the towns of Warsaw, Augusta, Fort Green, St. Mary's, Plymouth, LaHarpe, and Pontoosuc were laid out. Commerce succeeded Venus. In 1839 Mormons, driven out of Missouri, bought up land around Commerce and laid out the city of Nauvoo. By 1845 the population was 11,057, according to a census reported in the *Nauvoo Neighbor*, a Mormon newspaper. Friction with their

are buried in an abandoned cemetery near Fountain Green.

At a general election November 6, 1849 the county voted 1,247 to 482 to adopt township government and defeated a proposition to move the county seat to Warsaw, 1,167 to 561. Immigration in the 1840's and 1850's brought many Germans to Nauvoo and Warsaw, and some Swiss, Irish, and French to the county.

The home of Eliphalet Strong Austin near Augusta was known as a station on the Underground Railroad. Runaway slaves were brought from a place near Mendon in Fulton County, and were sent on to Farmington in Fulton County on their way to Canada and freedom. Hancock County sent more than 3,000 men to the Union Army in the Civil War, of whom 185 were killed or died in service. The number for World War I is about 800 and the number for World War II has not been compiled, but the Gold Star list for World War II in Memorial Hospital numbers 85.

Railroads were extended through the county during the Civil War period. A branch of the Burlington from Galesburg to Quincy served Plymouth and Augusta. The Norfolk and Western, long known as the Wabash, was built in 1859 from Keokuk to Carthage, and continued south

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MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN

MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND

From "Battles and Leaders"



## Freedom Country



GOVERNOR EDWARD COLES FREES HIS SLAVES. When Coles moved from Virginia to Illinois, he brought with him the slaves from his plantation, traveling by flatboat. As they reached Illinois shores he announced that they were free, as depicted in this painting which hangs in the capitol at Springfield.

## Dispute

[Continued from first page]

anti slavery victory. It has also been called a compromise between the contending forces.

"On the other hand," so Buck states, "the possibility of the refusal of congress to admit the state if the constitution should lean too strongly toward the pro-slavery side was doubtless kept in mind. In this connection it should be noted that the section on slavery contained no prohibition of a change in the constitution to allow the introduction of slavery, as had been the case in the constitutions of Ohio and Indiana. This may be significant of the hopes and expectations of some of the members of the convention."

Congress, again showing its lenient attitude toward the admission of Illinois, accepted the Constitution of 1818 despite its ambiguities on slavery.

Soon after Illinois had been admitted the pro-slavery forces became active again. They contended Congress could not prevent a sovereign state from amending its constitution as it wished. It was this renewed effort to legalize slavery in Illinois which that former slaveholder, Gov Coles, was so instrumental in defeating.

The abstract of the disputed census of 1818, which credited Illinois with 40,258 inhabitants other than Indians, indicates there were a total of 829 "servants or slaves" in the territory and 322 "free people of color."

Pro southern sympathies and ties long characterized Southern Illinois even though slavery and the indenture system dissolved.

Many Southern Illinois men went South to fight for the Confederacy during the Civil War. It should be noted, however,

that as many, perhaps more, fought with Union forces during that conflict. During the early stages of that war there was apprehension in the remainder of the State and in Washington lest Southern Illinois secede, there being considerable agitation to bring about that result. However, the two Democratic congressmen from that area, John A. Logan of Murphysboro and John A. McClernand from Springfield, formerly of Shawneetown, ultimately tipped the scales for the Union by accepting commissions as brigadier generals in the Union army. Logan, known as "Black Jack," had a most illustrious military career, winning recognition as one of the Union's best commanders of volunteer forces. He became a Republican in the post war period and was several times elected as a United States Senator from Illinois. During his term as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic (the American Legion of its day) Logan instituted Memorial Day to honor the fallen soldiers of the North.

McClernand remained a Democrat, an affiliation which was not the easy road to political success following the Civil War. He was repeatedly nominated by his party for high office and almost as repeatedly defeated. M. P. A.

## HISTORICAL MAP

A Sesquicentennial Historical Map of Illinois has been issued by Jewel Companies, Inc., in recognition of the Illinois Sesquicentennial. The four-color map, 22 1/4 by 25 inches, locates many historical places of interest and is bordered by a chronological listing of important events in the state's history. It was prepared by a group of artists known as Design Group III and the text was written by Paul M. Angle, former director of the Chicago Historical Society, and Mary Linn McCree. Jewel Companies will present copies of the map to every school, library, and village office in the state. Copies are available for \$1 by mail from Box 4500, Chicago, Ill.

## CENTURY OF KITCHENS

A wood-burning stove, dry sink, dough box, and iron kettles are among primitive items that make up an 1860 rural kitchen, one of three on exhibit during March at Aurora Savings & Loan Association, 101 North Lake Street, Aurora, honoring the Illinois Sesquicentennial and the association's 51st birthday. A 1908 farm kitchen features an old ice box, coal cook stove, kitchen cabinet of oak, wall telephone, water pump and sink, wooden washer and clothes dryer—and a 1908 calendar. A kitchen of 1926 is furnished with electric refrigerator, coal stove with gas attachment, white "sellers" cabinet, gaily-painted breakfast set, sink with running water, and other items of the Roaring '20's, including a home-brew bottler and an electric washing machine.

## PARADE OF PRESIDENTS

Letters, documents, sculpture, and other memorabilia of President Abraham Lincoln are featured in a "Parade of Presidents" exhibit at Freedom Hall museum, 1235 Harlem Avenue, Oak Park.

## CURIOSITIES OF EATING

The *Heirloom Cook Book*, prepared by Northern Illinois Gas Company for the Illinois Sesquicentennial, will interest not only those who like to cook, but also all who like to eat, as well as those curious about what other peoples eat, or have eaten. It is no mere assembly of pioneer period recipes, but covers the entire 150 years of cookery from the fireplace to the outdoor barbecue grill with rotisserie; from ashcake to beef stroganoff. The ash cake of course was Indian, as were Indian Pudding and um squunch, or succotash. It was the pioneer woman who contrived fricasseed pigs ears (buffalo ears would do, but they were not very tender), peach leather, and molasses pudding.

The French at Kaskaskia contributed ragouts, parsley sauce, and potato puree, while to Southern influences are attributed roast lark, dandelion greens, grits, hasty pudding, and corn cob soup. Other chapters record the fare of Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, and southern Europeans. Notes running alongside the recipes add bits of domestic lore: how to make soft soap (and why "soft soap" still eases our ways—it was used to lubricate axles); that Spoon River was named for its clam shells, used as spoons by Indians; that tomatoes, called "love fruit" were considered poison; that avocados were called alligator pears; that the pecan was known as the Illinois nut. Thus along with the recipes for cracklin' bread, syllabub, sally lun, herb tea, scalloped oysters, rose petal pudding, and Welsh rarebit, there is much curious and readable information. In fact it is as readable as a patent-medicine almanac.

Eleanor Sprague is the writer; design is by Warren Wetherell, and illustration by Jack Hankinson. The book is obtainable at \$1.50 (discounts to dealers and Sesquicentennial groups) from Heirloom Publications, P. O. Box 3839, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654.

## Ford's Theatre Re-opened

The first performance in Ford's Theatre since April 14, 1865, the night President Lincoln was assassinated, re-opened the restored theatre on January 30, 1968. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, who administers the theatre through the National Park Service, headed the list of distinguished guests. Taking part in the performance of *A Lincoln Evening*, which was broadcast by CBS, were Helen Hayes, Frederic March, Robert Ryan, Henry Fonda, Harry Belafonte, Nina Foch, Andy Williams, Richard Crenna, Odette, Carmen de Lavallade, Jean Thielemans, Patricia Brooks, and the United States Marine Band.

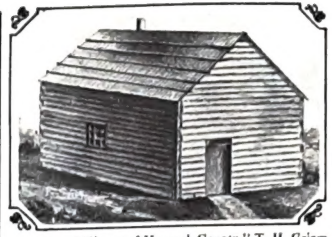
Illinois representation included Senator Charles Percy, Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission; William K. Alderfer, state historian, and George Irwin of the Illinois Arts Council.

The theatre was built in 1863 by John T. Ford, who had managed theatres in Baltimore and Philadelphia. After Lincoln's assassination, it was purchased by the government and converted into a three-story office building. It was occupied by the Record and Pension Bureau and the Army Medical Museum, 1867-87, and for storage. The interior collapsed June 9, 1893, killing 23 government clerks. The Lincoln Museum was installed on the first floor in 1932. Congress approved its restoration as a theater in 1964.

## Hancock County

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in 1863 through Harmony and Chili townships. The Toledo, Peoria, and Western was laid down from Hamilton to LaHarpe at about the same time, and the Burlington from Dallas south in 1870. Later the Santa Fe was built from Fort Madison to Dallas. New villages laid out along the



From "History of Hancock County," T. H. Griggs

## LOG COURTHOUSE, CARTHAGE

tracks included Denver, Bentley, Bowen, Ferris, Basco, Adrian, and Burnside.

Subscription schools started in the 1830's and in 1848 Rock Creek Township organized a school district. Under the 1857 revision of the Illinois school law, 173 districts, each two miles square, were organized in Hancock County. During the last 40 years the number has been reduced by consolidation and the Little White Schoolhouse is no longer in use. There are nine high schools in the county.

Carthage Female Academy was chartered in 1839 and Warsaw University in 1840, but neither completed organization. A Mormon university was conducted briefly at Nauvoo. Carthage College was established in 1870 by four synods of the Lutheran Church and its Old Main was built by public subscription. Its academy was discontinued in 1928 and in 1964 the college moved to Kenosha, Wisconsin. The campus was purchased by Robert Morris Junior College, which plans to demolish Old Main unless it can be preserved as a historic landmark. Gittings Seminary was organized by Methodists at LaHarpe in 1879 and was discontinued in 1910. St. Mary's Academy started in 1874 at the Old Mormon Arsenal, Nauvoo, and is conducted by the Benedictine Sisters, who also maintained a boys' school for several years, at first called Spaulding Institute, later St. Edmunds Hall.

Oldest congregation in the county is the Primitive Baptist organized in 1832 in the southeast corner of Carthage Township. Long known as the Old Brick, it is now the Middle Creek Church. The Mount Pleasant Christian Church in Harmony Township was organized in 1833. Peter Cartwright preached here in the 1830's and established Methodist congregations. The Rev. Caleb Sewall was a Free-Will Baptist missionary, and Presbyterian and Congregational churches started in the 1830's. Following the German immigration, Lutheran and Catholic churches were established at Nauvoo, Warsaw, and Carthage. An early Catholic church at Fountain Green was attended by the Lincolns. The Episcopal Church at Warsaw dated from 1840. Other denominations now in the county include Disciples of Christ, Free Methodist, Nazarene, Mormon, Reorganized Church of Latter-day Saints, Seventh Day Adventists, Assembly of God, Jehovah's Witnesses, Bible Church, United Church of Christ, and Evangelical United Brethren.

Hancock County reached its peak of population at 35,935 in 1870. After that the drift to the cities began, and like all mainly agricultural areas, Hancock County declined in population. Industries include Dadant and Son's, beekeepers supplies, at Hamilton; Dennis Chicken Products at Augusta; Nauvoo Milk Products, makers of Nauvoo Blue Cheese; Whizmo Company, makers of lawn mowers, at Warsaw; and Hancock Pellets, a feed making plant, west of Carthage. Carthage Memorial hospital was built in 1950 and a wing has since been added. LaHarpe built a hospital with funds willed by Mary Davier in the 1920's. Small private hospitals were open in Hamilton, Carthage, Nauvoo, and Augusta in the early 1900's.

(Our historian is Mary Siegford of Denver.)



STONE RESIDENCE OF JOHN WAGONER, first permanent white settler in Montebello Township, Hancock County. He

arrived in 1824 and built the house in 1837. It was torn down about 1913 because of damage in a flood of the Mississippi River.

## The Illinois Intelligencer.



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Publishers—Gov. Otto Kerner and Ralph G. Newman.

The Staff: Michael Sembrat, Assistant Publisher; Joyce Warshaw, Assistant Publisher; Milburn P. Akers, Editor; Don Russell, Managing Editor; Paul M. Angle, Historical Advisor; Jerry Warshaw, Art Director; Donald W. Howorth, Business Manager; Larry Wolters, General Correspondent; Jack Foster, General Correspondent; Ver Lynn Sprague, State Activities Editor; S. A. Miller, Correspondent, Eastern Illinois; Rue Gene Starr, Correspondent, Southern Illinois; Paul Wayland, Correspondent, Western Illinois; Jack Bransom, Correspondent, Northern Illinois; Ann Coyne, Correspondent, Cook County.





## CARROLL

The Oakville Rural School in Salem Township has been deeded by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Mackay to the Carroll County Historical Society for a museum. William Petty is president of the society.

## COOK

James W. Howard, president of Meister Brau, Inc., has been named by Mayor Richard J. Daley as co-chairman of the Chicago Sesquicentennial Committee, sharing responsibility with Edward H. Weiss, advertising executive.

The Winnetka Historical Society has opened a year-long exhibit in the Winnetka Public Library with emphasis on the region as it was in 1818. A group of schoolboys have constructed a model of second Fort Dearborn, completed in 1816. Photographs and drawings show log cabins of about 1820, the Potawatomi tree, west of Wilmette and the Indian Trail tree in Winnetka, both of which were thriving in 1818. The exhibit was planned by Samuel S. Otis, curator for the historical society.

## KANE

The Fox Valley Girl Scout Council, Aurora, scheduled an Illini Heritage Fair for the Kane County Fairgrounds, March 16 and 17 with displays, exhibits, skits, songs, and dances. An Illinois Heritage Trail for Senior Girl Scouts, August 10 to 27, will take 12 high school girls from the Fox Valley Council area and 24 from elsewhere over the United States, on a bus tour to historic, cultural, educational, and industrial sites throughout the state, camping in state parks and Girl Scout camps.

## LAKE

The Lake County Civic Booklet is near completion and will be published in early spring by Commerce Publications, Inc., for the County Board of Supervisors. It will cover education, history, industrial growth, utilities, recreational facilities, cultural activities, government, transportation, and religion. Color photographs will be used and 50,000 copies will be distributed.

## PEORIA

Dean C. Howard's *Symphony No. 2*, commissioned by Bradley University for the Illinois Sesquicentennial, had its premiere performance at a concert of the Peoria Symphony Orchestra January 21, 1968 at Manual High School, Peoria. "A work of immense appeal that is sometimes gripping, at all times colorful, and constantly exciting," was the judgment of *Peoria Journal* critic Jerry Kleia.

## PIKE

A Historical Area Preservation Ordinance approved by the Pittsfield city council.



*SINNISSIPPI SAGA*, first history of Rockford and Winnebago County in 60 years, is published by the Sesquicentennial Committee.

oil became effective January 20, 1968, giving power to the Historical Sites Commission to grant or deny permits to remodel, renovate or demolish buildings judged of historic importance. Many Pittsfield homes have been little changed through the years. Both John Hay and John Nicolay lived here before they became President Lincoln's secretaries and later co-authors of a biography. Hay, author of *Pike County Ballads* and Secretary of State under President Theodore Roosevelt, lived in West Washington Street, in a house later owned by Oliver Barrett and now an antique shop conducted by Mrs. Alta Claus. Nicolay lived in the Z. N. Garbutt house, in East Washington Street, now occupied by Margaret and Isabel Durr and their niece Marjorie.

## RICHLAND

A reprinting of the 1884 *History of Cumberland, Jasper, and Richland Counties* has been undertaken by Historical Society Publishers, headed by Perry Piper of West Liberty and Earl Taylor and Wayne Taylor of Olney. The book will be an exact copy of the original edition of 840 pages by offset printing. Cost of the book is \$12.50 to original subscribers: \$15 after April 1, 1968.

## ST. CLAIR

Members of the Mascoutah Tuesday Woman's Club have undertaken the restoration of the 750-pound bronze bell that hung in the first public school built in Mascoutah in 1858. The bell was cast with the date 1868 and the names of Philip H. Postel, Christ. Lischer, and And. Binz, who were directors of the school from 1863 to 1869. When the school was demolished, the bell was left on the ground and abandoned. Mrs. Arthur Purkel, president, named Mrs. Wilmer Bergheger and Mrs. Margaret Mason to direct the restoration and Oliver Waigand to research the bell's history.

## WHITESIDE

The Whiteside County Sesquicentennial ball will be held October 5 at the Sterling High School fieldhouse. Wayne King and his band will play.

## WILL

An original musical play, *The Man by the Sea*, written and directed by the Rev. William F. Irwin of St. Joseph Catholic Church, will be produced by Protestant and Catholic churches for the Will County Sabbath Weekend, April 19 and 20. The Will County Council of Churches headed by the Rev. E. Eldredge Brewster, president, and the Catholic Diocese of Joliet are jointly sponsoring the observance for the Will County Committee of the Illinois Sesquicentennial, headed by Mrs. William C. Limacher. Bishop Romeo R. Blanchette has designated the production as one of the observances of the Year of Faith of the Catholic Diocese. The Rev. Paul Higgins of Richards Street Methodist Church and the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Peter Seidl of St. Patrick Church are co-chairmen of Sesquicentennial religious activities. A second play, *The Fig Tree Has Blossomed*, will be presented in September.

## WINNEBAGO

*Sinissippi Saga*, a history of Rockford and Winnebago County, Illinois was published in February by the Winnebago County Illinois Sesquicentennial Committee headed by Dennis Jackson. The 564-page book, first history of the county in 60 years, was compiled and edited by C. Hal Nelson, associate editor of *The Morning Star* and *Register-Republic*. Most of the 30 chapters were written by members of the newspaper staffs.

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## CORNERSTONE OPENED

Celebrating the 132nd anniversary of the founding of Will County, January 12, 1968, with ceremonies at Joliet, the cornerstone of the 84-year-old county courthouse was opened and displayed to the public. It took four employees of Foschi Brothers, building wreckers, six hours to bore through two feet of Joliet limestone to reach the copper box in which the mementos were deposited and they cracked four air hammers in doing it. Mrs. William C. Limacher, chairman of the Will County Sesquicentennial Committee, was assisted by Roy Hassert, chairman of Will County supervisors, and Elmer J. Metzka, county chairman of public properties, in opening the 12 by 18 inch copper box and evaluating its contents. It contained copies of 1884 newspapers and other publications, including books, a sample of barbed wire, photographs, catalogs of McCormick Harvester and of Barrett's Sales, business cards, and a city directory. After display, the contents will be re-sealed in the box, and similar box of 1968 items will be placed in the cornerstone. School children have been asked to suggest items typical of 1968 for inclusion.

## Greet New Citizens

A reception for new citizens of the United States and of Illinois was sponsored by the Chicago Committee for the Illinois Sesquicentennial in co-operation with the Citizenship Council of Metropolitan Chicago, February 6, 1968, at the Peoples Gas, Light and Coke Company Auditorium. The new citizens were greeted by Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission; Robert M. Dreves, executive vice president of Peoples Gas; John C. Williams, assistant district director for the Citizenship, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Burton Duffie, director, education extension, Chicago Board of Education; and Edward H. Weiss, co-chairman of the Chicago Committee for the Illinois Sesquicentennial. The response of new citizens was led by Helen G. Lynch, president of the Citizenship Council. Win Stradice led in the singing of patriotic and Illinois songs. Copies of the *Sesquicentennial Historical Map of Illinois* were presented by Jewel Companies, Inc.

## Illinois Stamp

Governor Otto Kerner bought the first two of a half million Illinois Sesquicentennial stamps issued at Shawneetown February 12, 1968. The Governor made the purchase from Postmaster A. Keith Phillips with two certified checks for six cents each—personal checks are barred under postoffice rules. Daylong ceremonies included a parade led by the Scott Air Force Base Band, a civic luncheon at St. Mary's Catholic Church, and a public meeting in the high school gymnasium.

"Lincoln the Postmaster" was the topic of State Senator Paul Simon of Troy at the luncheon meeting. Assistant Postmaster General William M. McMillan and Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, took part in the ceremonies.

The stamp was designed by George Barford, associate professor of art at Illinois State University, Normal, the winner in a state-wide contest. Shawneetown was chosen for the first day of issue because it is the oldest post office in continuous operation in the state, being founded in 1811. Sixty-five residents of Gallatin County were recruited to assist Postmaster Phillips and his regular staff of three in handling and canceling the mail as of first day of issue.



FIRST SALE of Illinois Sesquicentennial stamps goes to Governor Otto Kerner on Lincoln's birthday in historic Shawneetown, site of the oldest continuous postoffice in the state. George Barford, associate professor of art at Illinois State University, Normal, designer of the issue, left, beams as Postmaster A. Keith Phillips accepts two six-cent checks from the Governor.



PIONEER COSTUMES eluding the Sesquicentennial will be worn by members of the Garden Club of Illinois at their exhibit in the Chicago World Flower and Garden Show, March 23 to 31, at the International Amphitheatre. Over-all theme of the show is the Sesquicentennial observance. Costumes were made by the Daisy Garden Club of Glen Ellyn. Members modeling them here are, left to right, Mrs. R. D. Potter, Mrs. W. L. Armstrong, Mrs. Paul D. Crain and Mrs. A. J. Vasumpaur.

## GARDEN SHOW

The Illinois Sesquicentennial is the theme of the tenth anniversary Chicago World Flower and Garden Show, March 23 to 31, in the International Amphitheatre, 43rd and Halsted Streets, Chicago. Mayor Richard J. Daley and Governor Otto Kerner are honorary chairmen. The show will feature gardens in full bloom and educational displays on gardening. Programs will be given by choral groups.

## Historical Paintings

A series of 12 historical paintings commissioned by the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., for the Illinois Sesquicentennial were unveiled by Governor Kerner January 21 in the Capitol, Springfield. The paintings were produced by Robert Thom, known for his series of 85 paintings of the "History of Medicine and Pharmacy" made for Parke Davis and Company over an 18-year period. He was assisted by George I. Parrish, Jr., and Douglas M. Parrish. Historical research advisor was Dr. Robert M. Sutton of the University of Illinois.

Subjects chosen by the Historical Advisory Committee of the Sesquicentennial Commission included: Joliet and Marquette; British occupying Fort Chartres; George Rogers Clark at Fort Sackville; building first Fort Dearborn; inauguration of Shadrach Bond as first governor; John Deere making his first steel plow; building the Illinois Central Railroad; Lincoln-Douglas debates; repeal of Illinois "Black Laws," 1865; W. L. B. Jenny building the first skyscraper; Jane Addams at Hull House; first demonstration of nuclear fission at the University of Chicago.

## Illinois Black Book

Sylvester C. Watkins, Sr., editor and publisher of *Negro Heritage*, has undertaken a two-part program to call attention to the important part played by Negroes in 250 years of Illinois history. A film strip, "The History of the Negro in Illinois," is available for school and discussion group use. A reference guide to be called the *Illinois Black Book* will offer biographical sketches and facts about aspects of Negro activity. For further information address Mr. Watkins at P.O. Box 8153, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

## HISTORY QUIZ

[Answers on last page]

1. Who was Chicago's first settler?
2. By what name was Springfield known to its original developers?
3. Who was Illinois' first Secretary of State?
4. Chicago's Adler Planetarium is located on Achsah Bond Drive. Who was Achsah Bond?
5. How many counties did Illinois have at the advent of statehood?
6. How many counties does Illinois have today?
7. Which is Illinois' oldest county?
8. How many members did the first Illinois State Supreme Court have? How many does it have today?
9. What famous regiment manned Fort de Chartres during the early period of British occupancy?
10. How many constitutions has the State of Illinois had?



## TALES & LEGENDS

John W. Allen of Carbondale includes the ballad of Alan Bane in his *Legends and Love of Southern Illinois*, a delightful 1964 publication of the Area Services Division of Southern Illinois University.

In doing so, Dr. Allen gives the following background information:

"During the Civil War, two men came to Benton. One of these men was David Williams, and the last name of the other was McMahan. They were often seen together about Benton and seemed to be partners of sorts. One day McMahan, who was known to be carrying a considerable



sum of money, disappeared. Shortly afterwards, the body of a murdered man was found in a fallen tree about two miles southeast of Benton. His pocket knife was found in the dead man's pocket, and no one appeared to question that the victim was the missing McMahan."

Williams, suspected of the murder, was arrested, indicted and brought to trial. As his trial neared its conclusion, little doubt existed but that he'd be convicted. Then, in dramatic fashion, into the court room walked McMahan. That resulted, of course, in a verdict of acquittal.

A Benton resident who was acquainted with McMahan, and also knew that Williams was on trial, had encountered the supposed victim on an Illinois Central train at Tamaroa, some 20 miles to the west of Benton, and told him the plight of his friend.

McMahan, so Allen writes, got off the train, obtained a horse, and rode rapidly to Benton, arriving just in time to save his friend from conviction.

"The identity of the murdered man remained a mystery for many years," according to Dr. Allen. "A boy who had seen the killing remained silent until the slayers were dead. He then told the story. The victim was found to be a Union soldier" enroute home on furlough.

In the meanwhile, whatever muse it is that motivates ballad writers had caused some unknown bard to incorporate the story in Alan Bane, which follows:

—0—

Alan Bane  
They're taking me to the gallows, Mother,  
They're going to hang me high.  
They're going to gather around me there,  
And watch me till I die.  
All earthly joys are vanished now,  
And gone each earthly hope.  
They'll draw a cap across mine eyes,  
Around my neck a rope.

II  
The crazed mob will shout and groan,  
The priest will read a prayer,  
The drop will fall beneath my feet,  
And leave me in the air.  
For they think I murdered Alan Bane,  
And so the Judge has said.

## Quiz Answers

1. In 1783 Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, whose origin has not been precisely determined, established a trading post and farm on the north bank of the Chicago River near the site of the Chicago Tribune Tower. He successfully conducted the enterprise for 17 years, moving to Peoria after he sold his property. He was of Negro lineage.
2. Calhoun, after the Senator.
3. Elias Kent Kane, Yale graduate, brilliant young attorney who had been one of the leading members of the state's first constitutional convention, was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Bond in 1818. Kane county was named for him.
4. The wife of Illinois' first governor.
5. Fifteen.
6. 102.
7. St. Clair.
8. Four. For a time, they also acted as Circuit Judges. Today, the Court has nine members.
9. A 100-man detachment of the Black Watch (42nd Highlanders).
10. Three. They are known as the Constitutions of 1818, 1848 and 1870. The latest is in effect today.

They'll hang me to the gallows, Mother,  
Hang me till I'm dead.

III

But hark, I hear a mighty murmur  
Among the jostling crowd,  
A shout, a cry, a roar of voices,  
With echoes long and loud.  
There dashes a horseman on foaming steed  
With tightly gathered rein,  
He sits erect, he waves his hand,  
Good Heavens, 'tis Alan Bane.

—0—

Allen, who devotes some space in his book to epitaphs found in old Southern Illinois cemeteries, also relates this story:

"One of the most common themes (of epitaphs of a century and more ago) is that of admonition. Such an epitaph, occasionally varied somewhat in its wording, says:

"Take warning friends as you pass by  
"As you are now, so once was I  
"As I am now, so shall ye be  
"Prepare for death, and follow me."

"This warning epitaph, so one story goes, prompted a waggish rhymster with a somewhat morbid sense of humor to add:

"To follow you I am not bent until I  
know which way you went."

\*\*\*

M.P.A.

## It Paid to Advertise

The two columns of advertisements and notices reprinted in every issue of *The Illinois Intelligencer* tell us quite a bit about Illinoisans of 150 years ago. Daniel Pope Cook, for example, believed strongly in the efficacy of advertising in his own paper. As early as April 20, 1816, (reprinted December, 1966) he announced that "his arrangements for editing the *W. Intelligencer* will not interfere with his professional business" as counsellor and attorney at law in Wm. Morrison's house "where he also keeps the auditor's office." In the same issue the printing firm of Cook & Blackwell announces that it will take in pork, in payment of the debts of Matthew Duncan's *Illinois Herald*, which they had taken over. Cook & Blackwell dissolved partnership Sept. 3, 1817 (reprinted September, 1967). On December 25, 1817, Cook announced that he had returned to Kaskaskia and resumed the practice of law, and may be consulted at Major Maxwell's. In another column Cook offers lots for sale in Palmyra, Edwards County.

Major Maxwell, apparently, was a busy Kaskaskian. Also reprinted in December, 1967, was his offer for sale of "a variety of plantation utensils . . . and several valuable servants of both sexes." In another ad Hugh H. Maxwell, presumably the major, seeks to sell the residence at New Bourbon of the late Rev. James Maxwell; anyone interested should inquire of William Shannon, St. Genevieve, Missouri, two miles from New Bourbon, or of Maxwell in Kaskaskia. Another, dated later, announces the dissolution of partnership between Maxwell and Shannon.

In February, 1968, it is told that on Feb. 8, 1818, Cook and George Forquier were proprietors of the Town of Waterloo on the road from Kaskaskia to St. Louis, and in the same issue we see that A. J. Fisk was offering lots for sale in Waterloo on the western bank of the Ohio in the Territory of Illinois. Cook seems to have been the winner of this battle also, as Waterloo is still between Kaskaskia and St. Louis. In February also was printed proposals of S. Bond, presumably Shadrock Bond, and M. Jones for leasing the Saline on Muddy River with its kettles, wells and cabins. This salt works was the place in Illinois where slavery seemed necessary, which may have slowed Bond's enthusiasm for making Illinois a free state. In our March issue someone to mine salt-petre and another acquainted with distilling were sought by Matthew Duncan, who had sold the *Illinois Herald*, and back in September was selling land at St. Genevieve, Missouri, Glasgow, Kentucky, and Kaskaskia, Illinois.

So we learn a little, and wonder much. What happened to Major Maxwell and Matthew Duncan? Where did Daniel Cook die and where is he buried? Who were A. J. Fisk, M. Jones, and William Shannon? Was the John Hay who pops in and out of these columns related to the famous John Hay who wrote poems, was Lincoln's secretary, and Theodore Roosevelt's Secretary of State? Who knows?

D. R.

## EDITOR'S NOTE:



The two columns of advertisements and notices, printed below in facsimile, appeared in the original *Illinois Intelligencer*. They reveal the needs and desires of settlers in Illinois and often call attention to aspects of pioneer life neglected in formal histories.



## Public Notice,

*Illinois Territory, }  
Gallatin County, }  
The United States to Milley Dorris,  
Greeting:*

WHEREAS, Thomas M. Dorris bath filed his libel in the Clerk's office of the circuit court for Gallatin county, stating that on the second day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and five, he was lawfully married to Milley Leek, now Milley Dorris; that he continued with peace and family contentment to live with her until some time in the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, when the said Milley Dorris, contrary to the duties of a wife, and the matrimonial injunctions, departed and eloped from his bed and board, without his knowledge, privity or consent, and now lives in open adultery with other men; and praying the court for the causes therein stated to be divorced from the said Milley Dorris. We do therefore, command you, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear before our said circuit court for Gallatin county, at the next term to be holden at Shawnoetown on the fourth Monday in the month of December next ensuing, to shew cause if any you have, why the said Thomas should not be divorced from you and absolved from the bans of matrimony according to the prayer of his libel aforesaid; and this you are in no wise to omit under the penalty of what the law directs.

Witness, Joseph M. Street, clerk of our said court at Shawnoetown, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States, the forty-second.  
JOS. M. STREET, c. c. c.

## SUGAR.

FEW Barrels first quality Brown SUGAR for Sale low, if applied for immediately. Enquire at this office.  
March 25.—30—21.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed to St. Louis, John D. Cook esq., attorney at law of St. Genevieve, will attend in the Circuit Courts of the counties of St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid to all of my professional business in those counties.

I have placed in his hands my own notes and accounts of persons residing in those counties—those owing are requested to call on him who is authorized to settle them.

CHARLES S. HAMPSTEAD.  
September 25th, 1817. 5—St.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY, }  
St. Clair Circuit Court, }  
Nov. Term 1817. }  
NICHOLAS JARROT, Compl't } Inclian  
vs. } cery.  
HENRY WILLIAMS, Respond't }

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not a resident of this Territory, it is therefore on motion of E. K. Kane, ordered, that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered in this cause by the next March term of this court and answer the said complainant's bill, or that the same be taken "pro confesso" to the end that such order may be made as shall be just.

And it is further ordered, that the said complainant cause a copy of this to be published for the term of eight weeks in the Western Intelligencer, printed at Kaskaskia. Extract from the minutes.

JOHN HAY, c. c. c. st. c. c.  
E. K. Kane, Attorney.

BLANKS  
of every description printed at this office.

## Lots in Harrisonville.

THE undersigned, commissioners for and in behalf of the county of Monroe, will on the first Monday in April next, proceed to sell at public sale, a number of Lots in the town of Harrisonville, the seat of justice of Monroe county. Nine and twelve months credit will be given on the payment being well secured.

William Alexander, }  
James B. Moore, } Commis-  
James Lemon, sr., } sioners.  
James M. Roberts, }

March 2d 1818.

28—St

## Taken up,

BY Benjamin Allen, of Madison county, Goshen township, one BAY MARE, seven years old, about thirteen and a half hands high, her left hind foot white, no brands perceivable; appraised to \$20, before me,

J. T. Lusk, j. p.

March 2, 1818.

28—2c

THE subscriber wishes to employ a man acquainted with the distilling business, and with erecting a

## Distillery,

Who he will take either as a partner or give wages. He also wants a partner who understands the process of making

## Salt-Petre;

To aid him in working one of the best Caves in this Territory, perhaps in the western country. Liberal wages in cash and merchandize given to labourers at his mill.

MATTHEW DUNCAN.

Fishery, March 1, 1818.

27—2c

## For Sale,

SEVERAL FEATHER BEDS,  
Corn, Salted Beef and Pork,  
WINES, BRANDY & GROCERIES,

of different kinds, which were procured for domestic use. Enquire of the printers.  
Kaskaskia, March 9, 1818.

TAKEN up by Hugh Lessly, living on the East side of Kaskaskia river, Randolph county, three miles above the mouth of Nine-mile creek, a DARK BAY HORSE, three years old, 14 1-2 hands high, right hind foot white, with a blaze in his face, no brands perceivable, trots natural—appraised to 20 dollars before me,

Archibald Thomson, j. p.

March 15.—30—21.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I am now in confinement on final process at the suit of James Pulliam and Robert Pulliam, in the jail of the county of St. Clair, I do therefore notify all those who I am indebted to, that I shall attend at the court-house of said county on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of November, next, to take the benefit of the act concerning insolvent debtors, before some one of the Judges of the county courts of said county, as the statute in such case provides.

PETER PROFF.

Belville, Nov. 4, 1817.

12—U

TAKEN UP by John Halberstadt, on Horse creek, a SORREL Mare, about 8 or 9 years old, cropped on one ear, and a small white blaze in her forehead. Valued at thirty-five Dollars—Appraised before me this thirteenth day of January, 1818.

ANT. Z. CHENET, J. P.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased in Kaskaskia, are requested to make immediate payment. Mr. Tho. Cox and Wm. Bartlett, with whom my accounts and notes will be left, are authorised (in my absence) to settle the same.

GUY GAYLARD.

January 18, 1818.

21—31.